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THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

NUMBER 4

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF PERSONS IN THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE DELHI EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Issued by

The Department of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance : Government of India
February, 1954

For official use only

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The present report is being published in the form in which it was submitted to the Government of India. The views contained in the notes are not necessarily those of the Government of India.

INTRODUCTION

0.1 No statistics of unemployment as such are collected at present. The only information available in this field relates to the number of employment seekers registered at the Employment Exchanges. That data, however, suffer from various limitations of scope and coverage. To enable adequate consideration to be given to the problem, it was necessary to supplement the available information. This matter was discussed at a meeting of the Planning Commission on 15 July, 1953 and it was decided that the following surveys should be taken up immediately :

1) intensive sample survey in Calcutta to bring out the nature of the problem of unemployment in that area and to give some idea also of the trends;
2) a preliminary survey of unemployment in urban areas;
3) a sample survey based on the 'live register' of the Employment Exchange at Delhi to bring out the significance of the Employment Exchange data; and
4) an enquiry into unemployment in Travancore-Cochin.

0.2. The National Sample Survey (NSS) undertook the first three surveys and the field work in connection with the Calcutta Survey, covering about 4000 households, representing a cross section of all classes of population in Calcutta, began in the first week of August 1953. As for the survey of unemployment in urban areas, the NSS decided to utilise the interval of about five to six weeks between the completion of the sixth round, about the middle of August 1953, and the commencement of the normal seventh round, in early October, for launching a quick preliminary survey in 23 sample towns scattered over different parts of India and covering approximately 4,100 sample households ; 14 of these towns have population over 100,000 and the remaining 9, population between 50,000 and 100,000. The four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras were not included. The purpose

of the survey was to obtain the employment position of the urban areas as a whole for the two size groups; and there was no intention of obtaining estimates separately for each sample town.

0.3. As already noted, Delhi was not included in this preliminary survey. Instead a special survey based on a sample of 800 individuals registered with the Employment Exchange at Delhi, was taken up with the help of the field staff of the NSS under the guidance of Shri Pitambar Pant, an honorary worker of the Indian Statistical Institute. Shri N. R. Ramasubramanian of the Planning Commission Secretariat kindly assisted in the scrutiny and compilation of the data; Shri A. K. Dasgupta of the Indian Statistical Institute helped in the conduct of the enquiry; and Shri Pitambar Pant was largely responsible for the preparation of the report.

0.4. The present report gives an account of the conduct of this sample survey based on the 'live register' at the Employment Exchange, Delhi and summarises some of the results obtained. It was submitted to the Government on 11 December 1953.

23 February 1954. P. C. Mahalanobis

CHAPTER ONE

THE FIELD SURVEY

1.1. The interval of five to six weeks (21 August—30 September 1953) between the completion of the sixth round and the commencement of the seventh round of the NSS fortunately offered the possibility of using the trained NSS field staff in Delhi for filling up the schedules by visiting the sample registrants. The Chief Director, NSS very kindly agreed to assign 18 investigators for the enquiry. Allowing for a few days of training and preliminary work, the survey had to be planned on the basis of about 400 man-days of field work. In view of the time usually needed to contact the respondents, an investigator could be reasonably expected to fill, on an average, 2 schedules for each day of work, so that the total sample in the survey could not be larger than 800 for the work to be completed in time. Another limitation which this rigid time table imposed was the great haste in which the schedules had to be designed and instructions finalized.

1.2. The NSS had already printed the schedule for its preliminary survey of unemployment in urban areas and drawn up a set of instructions explaining the concepts, definitions and codes for the guidance of the field staff. The same schedule was adapted for the 'live register' enquiry in Delhi with certain additional questions introduced after consultation with the concerned officers of the Planning Commission.

1.3. *Design :* The Employment Exchange maintains for every job seeker an envelope ('registration card') on the outside of which particulars relating to him such as name, address, age, educational and technical qualifications, minimum income acceptable, history of past employment, dates of registration and its renewal are recorded. The certificates and other relevant documents are contained within. For purposes of sampling, the 900 trade-occupational classifications under which the records are maintained at the Exchange, were pooled keeping homogeneity in view, in consultation with the Exchange authorities, to form nine separate categories as follows :

(1) appointment branch standard : a composite category including all males with qualification and experience of administrative, executive, supervisory, managerial and higher technical, scientific or professional nature,
(2) technical : comprised of the skilled and the semi-skilled,
(3) educational,
(4) clerical, freshers : those who did not have any previous experience in the line,
(5) clerical, others,
(6) unskilled office workers,
(7) unskilled others,
(8) other men : all other men not included in categories 1–7,
(9) women : a composite class including all women.

1.4. These nine categories were considered as nine different strata from each of which a uniform number of hundred samples was selected at random (with the exception of the categories unskilled office-workers and unskilled others, from each of which

only fifty samples were taken to make up a total of hundred for the unskilled group as a whole). The samples were drawn with equal probability at the Employment Exchange by its own staff with the help of random numbers. Table R (1) below gives for each category the total number registered at the Exchange on the day the sample was drawn, the size of the sample drawn and the number that could be actually contacted in the course of the enquiry.

TABLE R(1) : POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE

sr. no.	category	total population	p.c. to total	sample size	no. actually contacted	effective* population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	appointment branch standard	571	3	100	86	491
2.	technical	3009	14	100	92	2768
3.	educational	434	2	100	88	382
4.	clerical (fresher)	6445	31	100	88	5672
5.	clerical (others)	2683	13	100	90	2415
6.	unskilled (office workers)	3310	16	50	46	3045
7.	unskilled (others)	2898	14	50	44	2550
8.	all the others (men)	348	1	100	86	300
9.	women	1213	6	100	92	1115
10.	total	20,911	100	800	712	18,738

* col. (7) = col. (3) × $\frac{\text{col (6)}}{\text{col (5)}}$, corresponding to the number in the sample contacted.

1.5. A list giving (for each of the above categories separately) the registration number and the name and address of each sample registrant was obtained from the Employment Exchange. The list was then recast on a regional basis and one compact area was allotted to each of the 18 investigators in a manner that the work load on each was more or less the same.

1.6. *Schedules :* The schedules used were those designed for the NSS preliminary urban employment survey (referred to in para 0.2) with necessary adaptations. An abridged form of the schedule used is given in the appendix. Information was collected relating to sex, age, marital status, education, migration, economic and industrial status, duration of employment, income, registration, employment sought, income expected and past history of employment. There were special questions for the graduates and undergraduates to ascertain the time lag between completion of their education and first employment. Supplementary questions, drafted in consultation with the Planning Commission and added to the NSS schedules to adapt them for the present survey, included items seeking information as to the minimum income acceptable, willingness to work in towns and villages and willingness to undergo training. Demographic and economic particulars were also collected about the households to which the sample registrants belonged.

1.7. *Field work :* After three days of intensive training of the investigators and inspectors in the course of which concepts, definitions and the various codes to be used for filling up the schedules were thoroughly discussed and explained, the field work began on 26 August 1953 and continued till the end of September. Arrangement was made for the statistical scrutiny of the completed schedules and the schedules were referred back to the field for verification or correction whenever omissions or inconsistencies were discovered.

1.8. *Non-response :* Out of the 800 persons selected in the sample, information could be collected for only 712 (table R-1). The remaining 88 could not be contacted for various reasons. Roughly half the number (43) could not be located because of wrong addresses. Either the address recorded at the Employment Exchange was not correct (32), or the registrant had shifted from the original address in the meantime and his present whereabouts were not known (11). One-fifth of the 'non-response cases' (17) arose from the fact that the registrant was no longer living in Delhi. Only 3, that is less than half per cent of the total sample refused to cooperate and had to be given up. On the whole, however, the response was very satisfactory and the informants were fully cooperative.

1.9. *Analysis of data :* The field work and scrutiny was completed on 4 October 1953 and the schedules were despatched to the Indian Statistical Institute for tabulation and analysis. With a view to obtain quick results, coded particulars regarding the registrants were extracted on a separate set of summary schedules; this material was transferred to punched cards and was machine tabulated at the Army Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. The machine tabulation results were scrutinised carefully and a number of tables prepared, which constitute the statistical tables to this report.

1.10. For each separate category the percentages were first worked out and the overall totals were obtained after appropriate weighting. In each table, the number in the sample and the effective population covered [as indicated in col. 7 table R(1)], have been given separately for each category.

1.11. As will be seen from the schedules used for collecting the information, the codes provided for detailed break-up under each item of information. For example, the code describing education specified educational qualification separately as illiterate, literate but below primary; primary; middle; matriculate; intermediate; graduate —arts and commerce; graduate—science; postgraduate—arts and commerce; postgraduate—science. Similarly for most other characteristics. In view of the small size of the sample, a number of code classes had to be pooled together in preparing the tables. Even so, the two-way tables which give separately for each category, distributions under educational or such other groups, have to be used with caution as the precision of the estimates pertaining to the group cells is much less. The group breakdowns have been given in the statistical tables more for illustrating the type of information that can be collected rather than for giving actual working ratio estimates.

Chapter Two

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

2.1. Some of the results are discussed in the following paragraphs. While considering these results it is necessary to bear in mind the limited coverage and scope of the enquiry. This was a survey based on a small sample of 'live registrants' at the Delhi Exchange. It cannot furnish any information either on the general unemployment situation in Delhi (apart from that relating to the registrants at Delhi Exchange), nor is it permissible to generalise, on the basis of this single enquiry, about the characteristics of the data on unemployment of the other Employment Exchanges.

2.2. The tables in the appendix give percentages for each category separately and weighted averages for *all men* and *all combined*. The tables are self-explanatory and the following notes are meant only to bring out a few salient points.

General

2.3. *Age (table 1)*: Table (1.1) gives the percentage age distribution of the live registrants for each trade classification separately and for all combined, for age groups 20 and below, 21 to 25 years, 26 to 30 years, and over 30 years. It will be seen that 41 percent of the total are of age 20 years or below, 37 percent between 21 to 25 years, 9 percent between 26 to 30 years and 13 per cent are of age 31 years and above. As is to be expected, in the appointment branch standard category, comprising of men having superior administrative, supervisory, technical or professional qualifications, the percentage of age 20 years or below is the lowest (only 2 per cent) as against 60 percent in the category of clerical (freshers) who are mostly fresh matriculates just out of school. Nearly four-fifths of the total is accounted for in age groups upto 25 years. The proportion of those over 25 years of age is almost negligible (2 percent) in the clerical (freshers) category and varies among others from 22 percent for the technical to 45 percent for unskilled (others). As between men and women, whereas 79 percent of men belong to age groups 25 years or below, among women these groups account for only 63 percent.

2.4. *Marital status (table 1)*: Table (1.2) gives the percentage distribution by marital status. 55 percent among men and 50 percent among women are single and 44 percent among men and 34 percent among women are married. The porportion of single persons in the clerical (freshers) category is the largest, 76 percent. It is smallest in the group 'unskilled' where only 27 percent are unmarried. The distinctly heavy proportion of 'others' (widowed, separated etc.), among women registrants (16 percent) is significant. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 studied together bring out interesting differentials between marriage ages of different categories: 43 percent of the appointment branch registrants are aged above 25 while only 37 percent of them are married,

as against 2 percent and 25 percent above age 25 under clerical (freshers) and educational, and 24 percent and 59 percent married respectively in those categories.

2.5. *Education* (*table 3*) *:* Table (3.1) which gives the percentage distribution by educational groups reveals that 14 percent of the people on the 'live register' have educational qualification below primary standard, 26 percent up to primary or middle, 44 percent are matriculates, 6 percent intermediates and 10 percent graduates and post-graduates. As is to be expected, the proportion of under-graduates and graduates is the highest (92 per cent) in the appointment branch standard; there are no undergraduates or graduates in the group 'unskilled office' and 'unskilled others'. Matriculates predominate among the 'clerical freshers' and 'clerical others', 'educational' and 'women'. Nearly half in the 'technical' group have general education between primary or middle standard and about a third are matriculates. An interesting feature is that 20 percent of the 'unskilled office' group are matriculates. In the 'unskilled others' group 63 percent have hardly any education at all, 35 percent have read upto primary or middle and 2 percent are matriculates. The proportion of graduates and post-graduates is slightly higher (14 percent) among women registrants than among men (10 percent).

2.6. *Migration* (*tables 3.2 and 5.1*) *:* Information collected regarding particulars of migration shows that 14 percent of the registrants are non-migrants and are local residents, 19 percent have come from rural areas, 14 percent from urban areas, 45 percent from territories now included in Pakistan and 8 percent from other places. Migrants from Pakistan account for 74 percent among women and 44 percent among men. The proportion of those having migrated from rural areas is the lowest (4 percent) among women and the highest (32 percent) among the 'unskilled others' group. It may be noted here that migrants from Pakistan need not all strictly come under the official definition of displaced persons, and that migration was defined on basis of the fact of permanent settlement in the area of migration.

2.7. Table (5.1) which gives the percentage distribution by reason of migration, shows that of all migrants from whom reasons of their migration could be ascertained, 31 percent among men and only 8 percent among women had migrated for reasons of unemployment. The very high proportion of women migrated for "other reasons" is consistent with the high proportion of migrants from Pakistan among them. The proportion of migrants by reason of unemployment is highest among 'unskilled others' as is the proportion of migrants from rural areas among them. The 'unskilled others' category is, besides, widely scattered in age distribution, is mostly married and has the biggest proportion in the lowest education standard.

2.8. *Economic status* (*table 5.2*) *:* Table (5) gives the percentage distribution of the 'live registrants' by their present economic status. It is seen that as many as 32 percent of the total are earners and another 4 percent earning dependents, although one would not have expected earners to be on the 'live register'. The proportion of earners among men is 33 percent and among women 15 percent.

It is as high as 56 percent in the residual category for men, 'all others', 50 percent in 'educational', 47 percent in 'technical' and 'unskilled others', 39 percent in 'unskilled office', 36 percent in 'clerical others', 34 percent in 'appointment branch standard' and lowest among the 'clerical freshers', only 14 percent. The category of 'clerical freshers' has the highest proportion of non-earning dependants (82 percent) is youngest in age and has the highest proportion of matriculates.

2.9. Table (5.3) gives a more detailed breakdown of the employed and the unemployed. Earners and earning dependents are classified in two groups: (a) employees and (b) own account. The employees are further sub-divided into those in government service and those in other services. The unemployed are classified into (a) those who are seeking employment for the first time and (b) others. It is seen from the table that 10 percent of the total population on the 'live register' of Delhi Exchange is constituted of those already employed in government service, 18 percent are employed in other services and 8 percent working on own account. 35 percent are seeking employment for the first time, and only 29 percent had employment earlier but are now out of employment. Differently expressed, roughly one-third of the total number of employees are in government service. The proportion of employees in government service in the categories 'appointment branch standard' and 'clerical others' is as high as two-thirds, in 'educational' and 'technical' one-fourth to one-fifth, but among women it is only one-eighth. Among the unemployed, the proportion of those seeking employment for the first time is slightly more than half.

2.10. *Duration of registration* (*tables 5 & 6*): About 9 percent of those on the live register were found to be not currently registered on the dates of interview. Among 'women' this percentage was as high as 15 while in the 'clerical others' category it was only 2. Table (5.6) gives percentage distribution by duration of registration of the currently registered as obtained from the enquiry. It will be seen from the table that 66 percent of all men who had kept up their registration had been registered for a period upto six months, and 34 percent had been continuously registered for more than 6 months. For women the corresponding percentages were 81 and 19 respectively. 16 percent of men and 10 percent of women had their duration of registration more than one year. The proportion with duration of registration exceeding 6 months was higher for the categories 'appointment branch standard', 'clerical others', 'all others' and the 'unskilled others' than for 'all combined.' It was almost half in the category 'educational' and about the same as the 'all combined' proportion in the categories 'technical' and 'unskilled office'. It should however be noted here that the durations reported at the interview substantially exceeded the duration of registration obtained from the Exchange records (Table 6). One reason for this disparity may be that while the Exchange records showed the period of continuous current registration, it is possible that the total period of registration, including breaks, might have been reported at some interviews.

THE UNEMPLOYED

2.11. Tables (8) to (17) give interesting information regarding the unemployed, who as already stated, constitute two-thirds of the 'live register'. Only persons not having a gainful principal occupation *and* actively seeking employment were classed as unemployed.

2.12. *Duration of registration and unemployment (tables 8 & 9)* : Table (8) gives a breakdown showing for each duration of unemployment the proportion having different durations of registration. A summary is given in Table R(2) below :

TABLE R(2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DURATION OF REGISTRATION

	duration of unemployment														
registration	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	all men					all women					all combined				
1. upto 3 months	80	26	20	37	40	100	30	37	33	50	81	26	21	36	41
2. 3–6 months	8	71	22	14	31	–	57	36	34	33	7	70	23	16	31
3. 6 months–1 year	6	2	38	23	15	–	9	27	11	10	6	3	37	22	15
4. 1 year & above	6	1	20	26	14	–	4	–	22	7	6	1	19	26	13
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample	357					70					427				
7. population	11,114					848					11,962				

A : upto 3 months; B : 3–6 months; C : 6 months–1 year; D : above 1 year.

2.13. Among men the proportion having a duration of registration not exceeding six months is 71 as against 83 for women. 14 percent of the unemployed men and 7 percent of unemployed women were registered for a period not less than one year. In the majority of cases the period of unemployment exceeded the period of registration but this was always not so. For example, in the group of men unemployed for a period between six months and one year (col. 4 above) 20 percent had registered for a period exceeding one year. In the corresponding group of women this percentage was nil. The remarks made earlier about the period of registration reported at the interviews should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures for the duration of registration wherever they occur.

2.14. Table (9) gives similar information, differently arranged, showing for each duration of registration the proportion having different periods of unemployment. A summary is given in Table R(3) below :

TABLE R(3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DURATION OF REGISTRATION

duration of un-employment	duration of registration														
	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	all men					all women					all combined				
1. upto 3 months	42	6	8	8	22	52	–	–	–	26	43	5	8	8	22
2. 3–6 months	19	70	6	2	29	20	57	29	20	33	19	69	7	3	30
3. 6 months–1 year	9	9	36	20	14	11	17	42	–	16	9	10	36	19	14
4. 1 year & above	30	15	50	70	35	17	26	29	80	25	29	16	49	70	34
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample			357					70					427		
7. population			11,114					848					11,962		

A : upto 3 months; B : 3–6 months; C : 6 months–1 year; D : above 1 year.

2.15. It will be seen from cols (6) and (11) that 35 percent of the men registrants and 25 percent of the women registrants had been unemployed for more than one year; and nearly half (49 percent of men and 41 percent of women) were unemployed for more then six months.

2.16. *Education and duration of unemployment* (*table 10*) *:* Table (10) gives for each education group a breakdown by duration of unemployment. It will be seen that in the case of men as many of them are unemployed for less than six months as for more than six months in the education group 'middle-school and below' and 'matriculate'. In the case of women this is true for the undergraduates and graduates but not for matriculates, more than two-thirds of whom have a duration of unemployment less than six months.

2.17. Table R(4) below presents the same information in a different way, giving for each duration of unemployment the proportion in each education group :

TABLE R(4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

duration of unemployment	education											
	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	men				women				all combined			
1. less than 3 months	27	47	26	100	22	66	12	100	27	48	25	100
2. 3–6 months	29	55	16	100	38	35	27	100	30	53	17	100
3. 6 months–1 year	45	42	13	100	46	36	18	100	47	41	12	100
4. above 1 year	24	62	14	100	34	33	33	100	25	61	14	100
5. all groups	29	54	17	100	34	43	23	100	30	53	17	100
6. no. in the sample		357				70				427		
7. population		11,114				848				11,962		

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

2.18. The unemployed are comprised of 30 percent having education standard middle or below, 53 percent matriculates and 17 percent undergraduates and above. The proportion of graduates among men is higher in the groups with smaller duration of unemployment. Of those men who are without employment for more than one year, only 14 percent are undergraduates and graduates. The majority are matriculates (62 percent) and nearly a fourth (24 percent) of education standard middle or below. Among the unemployed women, the proportions of the extreme education groups, of undergraduates and graduates (23 percent) and of education standard middle or below (34 percent) are higher as compared to men. The women unemployed for more than one year are almost equally divided in the three educational groups. Thus, in contrast to men, the proportion of graduates and undergraduates does not fall off in the case of women as the duration of unemployment increases.

2.19. *Age and education (tables 11 & 12) :* For each education group a breakdown by ages is given in Table (13). The age group intervals have been altered somewhat to cover in a single group ages 18 to 24, the eligible range for entry into government service. Table R(5) below summarises the information for men and women separately and for all combined.

TABLE R(5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY AGE AND EDUCATION

age group	educational qualification											
	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	men				women				all combined			
1. upto 17 years	5	11	7	8	—	19	13	12	5	11	7	8
2. 18–24 years	64	77	79	74	29	68	67	54	61	77	78	73
3. 25–30 years	10	10	9	10	21	10	13	14	11	10	10	10
4. 31-45 years	11	2	5	6	38	3	7	16	13	2	5	7
5. above 45 years	10	—	—	2	12	—	—	4	10	—	—	2
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample		357				70				427		
8. population		11,114				848				11,962		

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

2.20. There is considerable difference in the proportion of persons in different age groups for men and women. 82 percent of the men seeking employment are of age 24 years or below but for women this percentage is only 66. Again only 8 percent of men are above the age of 31 while among women this group accounts for 20 percent. Considering the education groups, it is seen that for men and women combined, in education group 'middle-school and below', 5 percent are of ages upto 17

years, 61 percent between 18 to 24 and 34 percent 25 years and above. Among the matriculates, 11 percent are of ages upto 17, 77 percent between 18 to 24 years and 12 percent 25 years and above. Among the undergraduates and graduates, 7 percent are of ages upto 17 years, 78 percent between 18 to 24 years and 15 percent 25 years and above. There are no unemployed matriculates, undergraduates or graduates above 45 years of age.

2.21. Table (12) shows for each age group the proportions in different education groups. A summary is given in Table R (6) below :

TABLE R(6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY EDUCATION AND AGE

age group	educational qualification											
	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	men				women				all combined			
1. upto 17 years	18	67	15	100	—	75	25	100	17	68	15	100
2. 18–24 years	25	56	19	100	18	53	29	100	24	56	20	100
3. 25–30 years	30	55	15	100	50	30	20	100	31	53	16	100
4. 31 yrs. & above	77	12	11	100	86	7	7	100	78	11	11	100
5. all groups	29	54	17	100	34	43	23	100	30	53	17	100

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

2.22. Of the unemployed men upto 17 years of age, 18 percent have education standard middle and below, 67 percent are matriculates and 15 percent undergraduates and graduates. Among the unemployed women in this age group, there is no one with educational qualification below matriculation; three-fourth are matriculates and one-fourth are under-graduates and graduates. In the age group 18 to 24 years matriculates constitute the majority, both for men and women, 56 percent for men and 53 for women. The percentage of the undergraduates and graduates is highest in this group, being higher (29 percent) among women than among men (19 percent). The proportion with education standard middle and below is highest both among men and women in the age group 31 years and above, being 77 percent in men and 86 percent in women of this age group. Among the unemployed men and women of age 31 and above, the matriculates and the graduates and undergraduates are in equal proportion.

2.23. *Unemployed seeking employment for the first time (tables 13 & 14)* : Table 13 gives percentage age distribution of the unemployed, separately for those seeking employment for the first time ('freshers') and for others. Among the 'freshers' who constitute 54 percent of all the unemployed (Table 14), 15 percent are of ages upto 17 years, 79 percent between 18 to 24 years and only 6 percent 25 years and above. Among 'others' (those who had been employed before but have lost their

jobs), there are hardly any of ages upto 17 years, 66 percent come in the age group 18 to 24 years, and the remaining 34 percent are almost equally divided between the age groups 25–30 and 31 and above. As between men and women, in the age group 31 years and above, the proportion of women who had some employment in the past (34 percent), is much higher than among men of the same category (16 percent). A summary of Table (13) is given in Table R(7) below :

TABLE R(7) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED 'FRESHERS' AND 'OTHERS' BY AGE GROUPS

age group	men			women			all combined		
	freshers	others	total	freshers	others	total	freshers	others	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. upto 17 years	15	—	8	16	4	12	15	—	8
2. 18–24 years	81	67	74	62	43	54	79	66	73
3. 25–30 years	4	17	10	11	19	14	5	16	10
4. 31 years & above	—	16	8	11	34	20	1	18	9
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.24. Table (14) gives the proportion of 'freshers' and 'others' for each age group. For men, women, and all combined, the information is summarised in Table R(8) below :

TABLE R(8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED 'FRESHERS' AND 'OTHERS' IN EACH AGE GROUP

age group	men			women			all combined		
	freshers.	others	total	freshers	others	total	freshers	others	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. upto 17 years	100	—	100	87	13	100	98	2	100
2. 18–24 years	58	42	100	71	29	100	59	41	100
3. 25–30 years	21	79	100	50	50	100	26	74	100
4. 31 years & above	—	100	100	36	64	100	6	94	100
5. all groups	53	47	100	63	37	100	54	46	100
6. no. in the sample		357			70			427	
7. population		11,114			848			11,962	

2.25. It is seen that 53 percent of unemployed men and 63 percent of unemployed women are seeking employment for the first time. As is to be expected, the proportion of those seeking employment for the first time is higher in the lower age groups. Upto the age of 17, 98 percent of the unemployed are seeking employment for the first time. For women even in the age group 18 to 24 years, the vast majority (71 percent) are those seeking employment for the first time. Freshers constitute 50 percent of the unemployed women in the age group 25 to 30 years and 36 percent in the age group 31 years and above, as against 21 percent in the age group 25 to 30 years and nil in the age group 31 and above among men.

2.26. *Employment sought (table 15)* : Table (15) which gives the percentage distribution of the unemployed by educational qualifications and employment sought shows that 56 percent of all the unemployed seek administrative and clerical jobs. Another 19 percent seek other non-manual work. Preference for skilled manual work has been shown by 10 percent and those desiring unskilled manual work comprise 13 percent of the total. Among women the proportion seeking skilled manual work is only 2 percent. Although there are 26 percent women (as against 58 percent men) seeking administrative and clerical jobs, the majority (57 percent) want some non-manual work other than administrative and clerical. A summary is given in Table R(9).

2.27. For men and women together, it is only for the administrative, clerical and other non-manual work that the undergraduates and graduates show any

TABLE R(9) : PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT AND SEX

	employment sought	men	women	all combined
1.	own business	2	4	2
2.	unskilled manual work	13	11	13
3.	skilled manual work	11	2	10
4.	administrative, clerical	58	26	56
5.	other non-manual work	16	57	19
6.	all groups	100	100	100
7.	no. in the sample	357	70	427
8.	population	11,114	848	11,962

preference. It was seen that of those seeking administrative and clerical jobs 73 percent are matriculates, but of those seeking skilled manual work 74 percent are with education standard middle or below.

2.28. Table R(9.1) below gives a statistical summary of Table (15) in a different form.

TABLE R(9.1) : PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

employment sought	middle-school or below	matriculates	under-graduates and above	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. own business	47	53	—	100
2. unskilled work	94	6	—	100
3. skilled manual work	74	22	4	100
4. administrative, clerical	3	73	24	100
5. other non-manual work	31	49	20	100

2.29. *Income expected (table 16) :* One of the questions asked from the persons interviewed related to their expectation of income. Table R(10) below shows that 16 percent of them would be satisfied with a monthly income of Rs. 75 or less, another 49 percent with Rs. 100 or less and 93 percent with Rs. 150 or less; only 7 percent expect more than Rs. 150. The average income expected is about Rs. 100 per month.

TABLE R(10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY INCOME EXPECTED

income expected (rupees per month)	men	women	all combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rs. 50 and below	2	7	3
2. „ 51—75	13	13	13
3. „ 76—100	34	26	33
4. „ 101—150	44	46	44
5. „ 151—200	4	7	4
6. „ 201 and above	3	1	3
7. all groups	100	100	100
8. no. in the sample	357	70	427
9. population	11,114	848	11,962

2.30. *Professional and technical experience (table 17) :* Table (17) gives the relationship between the professional or technical experience and the general education of the unemployed persons. A summary is given in Table R(11).

2.31. It is found that 54 percent of the total registrants have no technical or professional qualification, 28 percent have some professional qualification but without any degree or diploma and 18 percent have some professional degree or diploma. Of the undergraduates and graduates, 57 percent have no technical or professional qualification, 14 percent have some qualification but without any degree or diploma and 29 percent possess professional or technical degree or diploma. Among the matriculates 20 percent have professional or technical degree or diploma, another 37 percent have professional qualification without degree or diploma but 43 percent have no technical or professional qualification. Even among those with general education standard middle and below, 8 percent have some professional or technical degree or diploma and 21 percent have professional qualification without degree or diploma.

TABLE R(11) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION

professional or technical qualification	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	men				women				all combined			
1. no technical and professional qualification	72	44	58	55	55	30	44	41	71	43	57	54
2. professional qualification without diploma	22	38	13	29	8	27	25	20	21	37	14	28
3. professional or technical degree or diploma	6	18	29	16	37	43	31	39	8	20	29	18
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. no. in the sample	357				70				427			
6. population	11,114				848				11,962			

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

2.32. Only superior diplomas equivalent to degrees were contemplated in the instructions; 8 percent of the lowest education group is not likely to have such superior diplomas. Apparently there has been a mix up and inferior diplomas such as typing, nursing etc. have been placed in the degree group rather than in the 'professional qualification without diploma' group.

THE EMPLOYED

2.33. Information relating to the employed, who constitute 36 percent of the 'live registrants', is contained in Tables (18)-(20).

2.34. *Duration of employment (table 18)*: Table (18) gives percentage distribution of the employed by duration of present employment and education. Table R(12) below summarises the results for men and women separately :

TABLE R(12) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

duration of employment	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	men				women				all combined			
1. less than 3 months	37	31	27	34	27	50	34	32	36	31	27	34
2. 3–6 months	10	7	47	14	—	25	66	15	10	7	48	14
3. 6 months–1 yr.	10	16	7	11	—	—	—	—	10	16	7	11
4. 1–2 yrs.	18	28	12	20	20	25	—	18	18	28	11	20
5. 2 yrs. & above	25	18	7	21	53	—	—	35	26	18	7	21
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample		263				22				285		
8. population		6,509				267				6,776		

2.35. It is observed that 41 percent of the employed men and 53 percent of the employed women forming part of the 'live register' have been in employment for more than one year. 34 percent men and 32 percent women have been employed for less than 3 months.

2.36. *Income from present employment (table 19)*: It will be seen from the summary Table R(13) below that 73 percent of the employed registrants have monthly income Rs. 100 and below ;

TABLE R(13) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY INCOME FROM PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

income (rupees per month)	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	men				women				all combined			
1. Rs. 75 and below	74	34	16	56	93	75	—	77	75	35	16	57
2. „ 76—100	15	25	13	17	—	—	—	—	14	25	12	16
3. „ 101—150	10	29	31	18	7	25	67	18	10	29	32	18
4. „ 151 and above	1	12	40	9	—	—	33	5	1	11	40	9
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample		263				22				285		
7. population		6509				267				6776		

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above,

2.37. Among the employed undergraduates and graduates 29 percent have monthly income Rs. 100 or less among men, but none among women. [The size of the sample for the women category is so small for the employed that the ratio estimates thrown up for such women have to be taken with a good deal of caution.] Of all the men and women having educational standard middle and below, 75 percent get Rs. 75 or less per month, and 34 percent of the men matriculates and 75 percent of the women matriculates also earn Rs. 75 or less per month. 11 percent of the matriculates and 40 percent of the undergraduates and graduates earn more than Rs. 150 per month. Only 11 percent of those with education standard middle and below have income exceeding Rs. 100 per month.

2.38. *Willingness to work (table 20)*: At the instance of the Planning Commission subsidiary questions were included in the schedule with a view to assess the willingness of the sample registrants to take up job as manual worker in towns and villages or work as teacher or rural extension worker in the villages. Table (20) gives the results of the enquiry on this question. It is seen that 21 percent of all those who responded to the question were prepared to take up manual work in town; although, among women only 2 percent were agreeable to do so. About 21 percent men were prepared to accept manual work in villages. The response was much more favourable for taking up a position as rural extension worker in a village which was acceptable to 55 percent of the respondent men, though to only 6 percent of women.

2.39. Job as a village teacher was much more popular among women and 37 percent of them was prepared to take up such a job. As many as 47 percent of all men who responded to the question were also prepared to work as village teachers. The percentage was as high as 64 in the education category and 54 percent of 'clerical freshers' and 44 percent of the 'technical 'category showed willingness to become village teachers.

2.40. *Nature of employment (table 21)*: Table (21) gives the percentage distribution of the employed in terms of certain broad sectors of employment. A summary is given in table R(14) below :

TABLE R (14): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

employment sector	men	women	all combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. manufacturing	19	14	19
2. trade and commerce	12	5	12
3. services—administrative offices o government.	16	—	15
4. services—educational institutions	4	50	6
5. other services	21	31	21
6. other industries	28	—	27
7. all groups	100	100	100
8. no. in the sample	263	22	285
9. population	6,509	267	6,776

2.41. It is seen that among men 41 percent are engaged in service, 19 percent in manufacturing, 12 percent in trade and commerce and 28 percent in other industries. Among women 81 percent are engaged in services, of which 50 percent represent services in educational institutions. It is noteworthy that among women none is employed in the administrative offices of government as against 16 percent belonging to this category among men.

2.42. *Under-graduates and graduates :* A number of questions were asked from the undergraduates and graduates in order to obtain information regarding the interval between completion of education and their first employment and the income derived from their first employment. The information has been summarised in Table R(15) below :

TABLE R(15) : PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATES AND GRADUATES BY INTERVAL BETWEEN COMPLETION OF EDUCATION AND FIRST EMPLOYMENT

interval between completion of education and first employment	undergraduates and graduates (%)
(1)	(2)
1. upto 3 months	56
2. 3 months—6 months	19
3. 6 months—1 year	15
4. 1 year and above	10
5. all groups	100

2.43. Detailed information regarding unemployed undergraduates and graduates is available in Tables (10), (11), (12), (15) and (17). The duration of employment and the income from present employment for the employed undergraduates and graduates are similarly available from Tables (18) and (19) respectively. Summary Table R(16) gives their income from first employment.

TABLE R(16) : INCOME FROM FIRST EMPLOYMENT

income from first employment (Rs. per month)	undergraduates and graduates (%)
(1)	(2)
1. 0— 50	21
2. 51— 75	8
3. 76—100	12
4. 101—150	29
5. 151—200	17
6. 201 and above	13
7. all groups	100

2.44. *Willingness to undergo training* (*table 22*) *:* Table (22) gives an idea of the type of training desired by those who responded to the question. For men and women taken together 72 out of the 237 i.e., about a third, desired teacher's training, while among women such training was desired by nearly two-thirds. The other lines popular were training as technician, engineer, electrician, draftsman and overseer, and telegraph, telephone and wireless operator.

Reliability of data

2.45. As already stated, the size of the sample was too small to admit precise estimates being given for the detailed breakdowns, and a number of code classes had to be pooled together in studying and presenting the different items. The overall totals can, however, be taken to be fairly reliable. The information was collected by the interview method. The work was done carefully by the trained and experienced investigators of the National Sample Survey and the quality of the information collected is believed to be satisfactory. Information regarding age, education and duration of registration was compiled, for purposes of comparison, separately from the results of the enquiry and from particulars noted on the original cards (for the same individuals) maintained at the Employment Exchange. The age distribution and distribution by education as obtained from these two different sources are presented for comparison in Tables (2) and (4) which show close agreement between the information collected in the survey and that compiled from the records. The distribution patterns, however, is distinctly different when duration of registration is studied from the schedules and the Employment Exchange records. Table (6) shows the extent of disparity. While the group having a duration of registration upto 3 months constitutes 74% of the total according to the Employment Exchange records, it represents only 36% of the total on the basis of the information given at the interview. Apart from the psychological factor operating here, as already observed in para 2.10, the divergence may be due, to some extent, because of different interpretations of duration of registration, the total period of registration, including any breaks, being given at the interviews and only the duration of continuous current registration being shown in the Exchange records.

CHAPTER THREE

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

3.0. The principal features brought out by the survey are summarised below.

3.1. *Number on 'live register'* : At the end of August there were 20,911 persons on the Live Register of the Delhi Employment Exchange, of which 1213 were women. The results are based on the information collected in the survey relating to 712 persons out of a sample of 800 from this population; the remaining 88 could not be traced or contacted for various reasons such as wrong address, registrant having left Delhi. Only 3 persons (less than 0.4% of the total sample) refused to cooperate and to answer the queries.

3.2. *Group categories* : The composition of the 'Live Register' in terms of the various category classifications adopted in the Employment Exchange was as follows: clerical 44% (freshers 31%, others 13%), unskilled 30% (unskilled office workers 16%, other unskilled 14%), technical 14% 'appointment branch standard' (i.e., those with superior technical, professional or educational qualification) 3%, educational 2%, all other men 1% and all women 6%.

3.3. *Age* : 79% men and 63% women were aged 25 years or below. Practically whole of the clerical fresher category was included in this age group. Among the 'technical', 'educational' and 'unskilled (office)' categories more than three-fourths came within the same age group. 25% women and only 12% men were above 30 years of age. Among unemployed men on the Live Register 8% were aged 17 years or below, 73% belonged to age group 18–24 years, and only 9% were 31 years and above in age.

3.4. *Marital status* : 55% men and 50% women on the live register were unmarried.

3.5. *Education* : 14% of the registrants had either no education or had read upto primary standard, 26% completed primary or middle stage, 44% were matriculates, 6% intermediates and 10% graduates and post-graduates. This proportion naturally varied from one category to another. Among the unemployed, 30% had education standard middle or below, 53% were matriculates and 17% under-graduates and graduates.

3.6. *Migration* : 14% registrants were local people, 19% had migrated from rural areas, 14% from urban areas and 45% from territories now included in Pakistan. (Migrants from Pakistan would not all strictly come under the official definition of displaced persons). About 31% men and 8% women among migrants gave unemployment as the reason for their migration.

3.7. *Economic status :* 33% men and 15% women on the Live Register were 'earners' and another 4% men and 9% women earning dependents. Only 63% men and 76% women were unemployed. For both men and women combined, 36% represented earners and earning dependents and 64% non-earning dependents. More than a third of the employees were engaged in government service. Only 29% of those on the 'Live Register' had some employment in the past but were without employment at the time of the survey.

3.8. *Duration of unemployment :* Among the unemployed, 22% were without employment for a period of 3 months and less, 30% for a period between 3 to 6 months, 14% between 6 months to one year and 34% above one year.

3.9. *Unemployed freshers :* 53% of all the unemployed men and 63% of the unemployed women were seeking jobs for the first time.

3.10. *Employment sought :* 58% men and 26% women were seeking administrative or clerical jobs; 16% men and 57% women were looking out for other non-manual work.

3.11. *Technical or professional qualification :* 54% of the unemployed had no technical or professional qualification (and in this 'no technical qualification' group are included 43% of the matriculates and 57% of the undergraduates and graduates). 28% have professional or technical skill without any degree or diploma, and 18% appeared to have some professional or technical degree or diploma.

3.12. *Income expectation :* 3% of the unemployed were prepared to work on emoluments of Rs. 50 p.m. or less, 16% on Rs. 75 p.m. or less, 49% on Rs. 100 p.m. or less, 93% on Rs. 150 p.m. or less, 97% on Rs. 200 p.m. or less and only 3% expected an income exceeding Rs. 200 p.m. The average income expected was Rs. 109 p.m.

3.13. *Income of the employed :* As already stated slightly more than one-third of all the registrants were employed. But 73% of them had income Rs. 100 p.m. or less, 18% between Rs. 101–150 and only 9% above Rs. 150 p.m.

3.14. *Duration of employment :* 41% of the employed had been in employment for more than one year and 48% had been in employment for less than six months.

3.15. *Willingness to work :* Generally women were not inclined to accept any manual work, but 37% of them were willing to go to the villages as teachers. Not more than one-fifth of the men who responded were agreeable to take up manual work in towns or villages, but 47% of them were prepared to go as village tachers and 55% as rural extension workers.

3.16. *Training desired :* Teacher's training was most popular both among men and women. Two-third of the women who responded preferred teacher's training; training as telegraph or telephone operator was next in popularity among women and one-fifth of them desired it. One-fourth of all men who responded desired teacher's training : apart from the 'educational' category such training was also most popular among the 'clerical' categories. Training as technician, engineers and electricians were next in popularity among men.

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS

age group	appoint. branch	tech-nical	educa-tional	clerical		unskilled		all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined
				fresher	others	office	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.1. by age groups											
1. 20 years & below	2	33	27	60	24	50	21	21	41	42	41
2. 21-25 years	55	45	48	38	48	26	34	38	38	21	37
3. 26-30 years	19	11	20	2	12	7	18	21	9	12	9
4. over 30 years	24	11	5	–	16	17	27	20	12	25	13
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.2. by marital status											
1. single	61	63	40	76	51	35	27	40	55	50	54
2. married	37	37	59	24	48	65	68	57	44	34	44
3. others	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	3	1	16	2
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. no. in the sample	86	92	88	88	90	46	44	86	620	92	712
6. population	491	2,768	382	5,672	2,415	3,045	2,550	300	17,623	1,115	18,738

TABLE (2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS BY AGE GROUPS—COMPARISON BETWEEN DATA COLLECTED BY INTERVIEW AND THAT AVAILABLE FROM EXCHANGE RECORDS

age group	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	appointment branch		technical		educational		clerical fresher		clerical others		unskilled office	
1. 20 years & below	2	3	33	31	27	27	60	69	24	31	50	57
2. 21–25 years	55	57	45	48	48	49	38	27	48	41	26	22
3. 26–30 years	19	17	11	10	20	12	2	4	12	13	7	4
4. over 30 years	24	23	11	11	5	12	—	—	16	15	17	17
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample		86		92		88		88		90		46
7. population		491		2,768		382		5,672		2,415		3,045

age group	unskilled others		all others-men		all men		women		all combined	
1. 20 years & below	21	26	21	15	41	46	42	49	41	46
2. 21–25 years	34	30	38	43	38	34	21	17	37	32
3. 26-30 years	18	21	21	22	9	9	12	11	9	10
4. over 30 years	27	23	20	20	12	11	25	23	13	12
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample		44		86		620		92		712
7. population		2,550		300		17,623		1,115		18,738

A: from interview: B: from Exchange records.

TABLE (3): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS

education group	appoint. branch	tech-nical	educa-tional	clerical		unskilled		all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined
				fresher	others	office	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
3.1 by education group											
1. below primary	—	14	—	—	—	15	63	28	14	19	14
2. primary and middle	—	48	5	2	6	65	35	49	26	24	26
3. matriculation	8	33	55	79	62	20	2	13	44	37	44
4. undergraduate	17	2	6	10	9	—	—	3	6	6	6
5. graduate & post graduate	75	3	34	9	23	—	—	7	10	14	10
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.2 by place of origin											
1. non migrants: local	12	17	16	4	7	28	25	16	14	6	14
2. migrants from rural area	12	16	27	20	10	20	32	26	20	4	19
3. " " urban area	14	16	17	18	18	4	7	10	14	12	14
4. " " Pakistan	47	50	32	49	60	31	27	44	44	74	45
5. " " other places	15	1	8	9	5	17	9	4	8	4	8
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample	86	92	88	88	90	46	44	86	620	92	712
8. population	491	2,768	382	5,672	2,415	3,045	2,550	300	17,623	1,115	18,738

TABLE (4): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS BY EDUCATION GROUPS—COMPARISON BETWEEN DATA COLLECTED FROM INTERVIEW AND THAT AVAILABLE FROM THE EXCHANGE RECORDS

education group	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	appointment branch		technical		educational		clerical fresher		clerical others		unskilled office	
1. middle and below	—	—	62	64	5	1	2	—	6	1	80	83
2. matriculation	8	15	33	28	55	45	79	85	62	68	20	17
3. undergraduate and above	92	85	5	8	40	54	19	15	32	31	—	—
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. no. in the sample		86		92		88		88		90		46
6. population		491		2,768		382		5,672		2,415		3,045
	unskilled others		all others-men		all men		women		all combined			
1. middle and below	98	100	77	75	40	40	43	41	40	40		
2. matriculation	2	—	13	15	44	46	37	37	44	45		
3. undergraduate and above	—	—	10	10	16	14	20	22	16	15		
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
5. no. in the sample		44		86		620		92		712		
6. population		2,550		300		17,623		1,115		18,738		

A: from interview; B: from Exchange records.

TABLE (5): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS

group	appoint. branch	tech-nical	educa-tional	clerical		unskilled		all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined.
				fresher	others	office	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				5.1. by reason of migration							
1. migrants due to—											
.1 unemployment	18.6	28.3	28.5	35.2	32.2	23.9	36.4	34.9	31.3	7.6	29.9
.2 other reasons	53.7	53.3	47.7	52.3	55.6	30.4	29.5	45.3	45.7	72.8	47.3
2. non-migrants or non-response	27.7	18.4	23.8	12.5	12.2	45.7	34.1	19.8	23.0	19.6	22.8
3. all groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				5.2. by economic status							
1. earner	34	47	50	14	36	39	47	56	33	15	32
2. earning dependent	1	2	1	4	2	4	10	2	4	9	4
3. non-earning dependent	65	51	49	82	62	57	43	42	63	76	64
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
				5.3. by industrial status							
1. employee											
.1 government	18.6	7.6	12.5	5.7	17.8	10.9	15.9	4.7	10.5	2.1	10.0
.2 non-government	10.5	25.0	29.5	6.8	11.1	26.1	27.3	29.1	18.0	15.2	17.8
2. own account	5.8	15.2	9.1	3.4	8.9	6.5	13.6	24.4	8.6	6.5	8.4
3. unemployed—											
.1 seeking employment for the first time	32.5	31.5	25.0	61.4	15.6	23.9	6.4	13.6	33.6	47.9	34.6
.2 others	32.6	20.7	23.9	22.7	46.6	32.6	36.8	28.2	29.3	28.3	29.2
4. all groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				5.4. by duration of registration							
1. upto 3 months	27	37	39	38	19	39	26	27	33	45	34
2. 3 months-6 months	28	30	44	35	36	27	32	33	33	36	33
3. 6 months—1 year	22	29	10	15	22	10	18	27	18	9	17
4. 1 year and above	23	4	7	12	23	24	24	13	16	10	16
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample	86	92	88	88	90	46	44	86	620	92	712
7. population	445	2,587	356	5,285	2,362	2,714	2,202	269	16,220	945	17,165
8. percentage not currently registered	9.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	2.2	10.9	13.6	10.5	7.7	15.2	8.7

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS BY DURATION OF REGISTRATION—COMPARISON BETWEEN DATA COLLECTED FROM INTERVIEW AND THAT AVAILABLE FROM THE EXCHANGE. RECORDS

duration of registration	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	men											
	appointment branch		technical		educational		clerical fresher		clerical others		unskilled office	
1. upto 3 months	28	54	37	73	41	84	39	76	20	70	41	65
2. 3 months-6 months	27	10	33	12	43	10	36	10	35	14	28	22
3. 6 months-1 year	22	23	27	11	9	5	14	13	22	10	9	6
4. 1 year and above	23	13	3	4	7	1	11	1	23	6	22	7
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample		86		92		88		88		90		46
7. population		491		2,768		382		5,672		2,415		3,045
	unskilled others		all others-men		all men		women		all combined			
1. upto 3 months	34	84	33	63	35	73	46	83	36	74		
2. 3 months-6 months	30	14	30	10	33	14	32	12	33	13		
3. 6 months-1 year	16	2	24	13	17	9	12	1	16	9		
4. 1 year and above	20	–	13	14	15	4	10	4	15	4		
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
6. no. in the sample		44		86		620		92		712		
7. population		2,550		300		17,623		1,115		18,738		

A: from interview; B: from Exchange record.

TABLE (7) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS BY MINIMUM INCOME ACCEPTABLE FOR LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

minimum income acceptable (rupees per month)	appoint. branch	tech-nical	educa-tional	clerical fresher	clerical others	unskilled office	unskilled others	all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Rs. 75 and below	–	13	8	7	3	50	39	22	20	28	20
2. Rs. 76-100	–	38	18	54	26	30	32	38	38	31	37
3. Rs. 101-150	9	36	41	31	41	2	2	19	23	29	24
4. Rs. 151 & over	80	5	16	4	14	–	2	4	7	4	7
5. no response	11	8	17	4	16	18	25	17	12	8	12
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample	86	92	88	88	90	46	44	86	620	92	712
8. population	491	2,768	382	5,672	2,415	3,045	2,550	300	17,623	1,115	18,738

TABLE (8): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY DURATION OF REGISTRATION AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

duration of registration	duration of unemployment*									
	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	8.1 appointment branch—men					**8.2 *technical*—men**				
1. upto 3 months	56	40	8	23	28	86	20	13	27	42
2. 3 months–6-months	44	50	8	19	25	14	80	12	7	25
3. 6 months–1 year	–	10	84	15	27	–	–	75	53	29
4. 1 year and above	–	–	–	43	20	–	–	–	13	4
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					56					48
7. population					320					1,444
	8.3 education—men					**8.4 clerical (fresher) men**				
1. upto 3 months	79	33	50	57	54	94	23	14	41	45
2. 3 months–6 months	7	67	–	–	30	–	77	29	17	35
3. 6 months–1 year	7	–	50	14	9	6	–	29	21	11
4. 1 year and above	7	–	–	29	7	–	–	28	21	9
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					43					74
7. population					187					4,770
	8.5 *clerical* others-men					**8.6 unskilled office-men**				
1. upto 3 months	50	23	11	16	22	33	30	75	56	46
2. 3 months–6 months	25	61	33	19	32	–	60	–	–	23
3. 6 months–1 year	25	8	45	19	21	–	10	–	–	4
4. 1 year and above	–	8	11	46	25	67	–	25	44	27
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample					56					26
6. population					1,503					1,721

*A : upto 3 months, B : 3-6 months, C : 6 months to 1 year, D : above 1 year.

TABLE (8) *Contd.* PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY DURATION OF REGISTRATION AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

duration of registration	duration of unemployment*									
	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	8.7 unskilled others-men					**8.8 all others-men**				
1. upto 3 months	80	50	20	33	45	70	36	–	40	42
2. 3 months-6 months	20	50	20	17	22	10	64	–	20	28
3. 6 months - 1 year	–	–	20	17	11	10	–	80	10	16
4. 1 year and above	–	–	40	33	22	10	–	20	30	14
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					18					36
7. population					1,043					126
	8.9 all men					**8.10 women**				
1. upto 3 months	80	26	20	37	40	100	30	37	33	50
2. 3 months- 6 months	8	71	22	14	31	–	57	36	34	33
3. 6 months- 1 year	6	2	38	23	15	–	9	27	11	10
4. 1 year and above	6	1	20	26	14	–	4	–	22	7
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					357					70
7. population					11,114					848
	8.11 all combined									
1. upto 3 months	81	26	21	36	41					
2. 3 month-6 months	7	70	23	16	31					
3. 6 months- 1 year	6	3	37	22	15					
4. 1 year and above	6	1	19	26	13					
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100					
6. no. in the sample					427					
7. population					11,962					

*A : upto 3 months, B: 3–6 months, C : 6 months to 1 year, D : above 1 year.

TABLE (9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DURATION OF REGISTRATION

duration of unemployment	duration of registration*									
	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(34)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	9.1 appointment branch-men					**9.2 technical-men**				
1. upto 3 months	31	29	–	–	16	65	17	–	–	31
2. 3 months- 6 months	25	35	7	–	18	10	67	–	–	21
3. 6 months- 1 year	6	7	66	–	21	5	8	43	–	17
4. 1 year and above	38	29	27	100	45	20	8	57	100	31
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					56					48
7. population					320					1,444
	9.3 educational-men					**9.4 clerical fresher-men**				
1. upto 3 months	48	8	25	33	33	49	–	13	–	23
2. 3 months-6 months	26	92	–	–	42	18	77	–	–	35
3. 6 months-1 year	9	–	50	–	9	3	8	25	29	10
4. 1 year and above	17	–	25	67	16	30	15	62	71	32
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					43					74
7. population					187					4,770
	9.5 clerical others-msn					**9.6 unskilled office-men**				
1. upto 3 months	33	11	17	–	14	8	–	–	29	12
2. 3 months-6 months	25	44	8	7	23	25	100	100	–	38
3. 6 months -1 year	9	17	33	7	16	25	–	–	14	15
4. 1 year and above	33	28	42	86	47	42	–	–	57	35
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					56					26
7. population					1,503					1,721

*A : upto 3 months, B : 3 months-6 months; C : 6 months-1 year; D : 1 year and above.

TABLE (9) : *Contd.* PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DURATION OF REGISTRATION

duration of unemployment	duration of registration*									
	A	B	C	D	total	A	B	C	D	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	9.7 unskilled others-men					**9.8 all others-men**				
1. upto 3 months	49	25	–	–	28	46	10	17	20	28
2. 3 months - months	13	25	–	–	11	27	70	–	–	30
3. 6 months-1 year	13	25	50	50	28	–	–	66	20	14
4. 1 year and above	25	25	50	50	33	27	20	17	60	28
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					18					36
7. population					1,043					126
	9.9 all men					**9.10 women**				
1. upto 3 months	42	6	8	8	22	52	–	–	–	26
2. 3 months-6 months	19	70	6	2	29	20	57	29	20	33
3. 6 months-1 year	9	9	36	20	14	11	17	42	–	16
4. 1 year and above	30	15	50	70	35	17	26	29	80	25
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample					357					70
7. population					11,114					848
	9.11 all combined									
1. upto 3 months	43	5	8	8	22					
2. 3 months-6 months	19	69	7	3	30					
3. 6 months-1-year	9	10	36	19	14					
4. 1 year and above	29	16	49	70	34					
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100					
6. no. in the sample					427					
7. population					11,962					

*A : upto 3 months; B : 3 months-6 months; C : 6 months- 1 year; D : 1 year and above.

TABLE (10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

duration of unemployment	education*											
	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	10.1 appointment branch-men				**10.2 technical-men**				**10.3 educational-men**			
1. less than 3 months	–	–	17	16	35	19	75	31	–	31	46	33
2. 3 months-6 months	–	–	20	18	17	29	–	21	33	45	36	42
3. 6 months-1 year	–	40	20	21	22	9	25	17	34	3	18	9
4. above 1 year	–	60	43	45	26	43	–	31	33	21	–	16
5. all groups	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample			56				48				43	
7. population			320				1,444				187	
	10.4 clerical fresher-men				**10.5 clerical others-men**				**10.6 unskilled office-men**			
1. less than 3 months	–	20	36	23	–	9	28	14	10	17	–	12
2. 3 months-6 months	–	36	36	35	75	15	28	23	45	17	–	38
3. 6 months-1 year	–	10	7	10	–	20	11	16	20	–	–	15
4. above 1 year	100	34	21	32	25	56	33	47	25	66	–	35
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	100
6. no. in the sample			74				56				26	
7. population			4,770				1,503				1,721	
	10.7 unskilled others-men				**10.8 all others-men**				**10.9 all men**			
1. less than 3 months	25	100	–	28	32	14	25	28	20	19	33	22
2. 3 months-6 months	13	–	–	11	28	29	50	30	29	30	28	29
3. 6 months-1 year	31	–	–	28	12	29	–	14	22	11	11	14
4. above 1 year	31	–	100	33	28	28	25	28	29	40	28	35
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample			18				36				357	
7. population			1,043				126				11,114	
	10.10 women				**10.11 all combined**							
1. less than 3 months	17	40	13	26	20	20	31	22				
2. 3 months-6 months	37	27	37	33	30	30	29	30				
3. 6 months-1 year	21	13	12	16	22	11	11	14				
4. above 1 year	25	20	38	25	28	39	29	34				
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
6. no. in the sample			70				427					
7. population			848				11,962					

* A : middle-school and below ; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

TABLE (11): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY AGE GROUP AND EDUCATION

age group	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	11.1 appointment branch-men				**11.2 technical-men**				**11.3 educational-men**			
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
2. 18 years-24 years	–	40	60	59	65	81	75	73	67	79	45	70
3. 25 years-30 years	–	20	20	20	18	14	25	17	33	17	45	25
4. 31 years-45 years	–	40	12	14	4	5	–	4	–	–	10	–
5. above 45 years	–	–	8	7	9	–	–	4	–	4	–	5
6. all groups	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample				56				48				43
8. population				320				1,444				187
	11.4 clerical fresher-men				**11.5 clerical others-men**				**21.6 unskilled office-men**			
1. upto 17 years	–	17	14	16	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	8
2. 18 years-24 years	100	76	86	78	–	73	83	71	70	100	–	77
3. 25 years-30 years	–	7	–	6	–	21	11	16	5	–	–	4
4. 31 years-45 years	–	–	–	–	50	6	6	9	15	–	–	11
5. above 45 years	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	100
7. no. in the sample				74				56				26
8. population				4,770				1,503				1,721
	11.7 unskilled others-men				**11.8 all others men**				**11.9 all men**			
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	7	8
2. 18 years-24 years	56	100	–	59	56	57	75	58	64	77	79	74
3. 25 years-30 years	12	–	–	12	32	14	25	28	10	10	9	10
4. 31 years-45 years	19	–	–	18	12	29	–	14	11	2	5	6
5. above 45 years	13	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	2
6. all groups	100	100	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample				18				36				357
8. population				1,043				126				11,114
	11.10 women				**11.11 all combined**							
1. upto 17 years	–	19	13	12	5	11	7	8				
2. 18 years-24 years	29	68	67	54	61	77	78	73				
3. 25 years-30 years	21	10	13	14	11	10	10	10				
4. 31 years-45 years	38	3	7	16	13	2	5	7				
5. above 45 years	12	–	–	4	10	–	–	2				
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
7. no. in the sample				70				427				
8. population				848				11,962				

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : under-graduates and above.

TABLE (12): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY EDUCATION AND AGE GROUP

age group	education*											
	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	12.1 appointment branch-men				**12.2 technical-men**				**12.3 educational-men**			
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	–
2. 18 years-24 years	–	6	94	100	43	49	8	100	7	77	16	100
3. ?5 years-30 years	–	9	91	100	50	38	12	100	10	45	45	100
4. 31 years and above	–	17	83	100	75	25	–	100	–	50	50	100
5. all groups	–	7	93	100	48	44	8	100	7	67	26	100
6. no. in the sample				56				48				43
7. population				320				1,444				187
	12.4 clerical fresher-men				**12.5 clerical others-men**				**12.6 unskilled office-men**			
1. upto 17 years	–	83	17	100	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	100
2. 18 years-24 years	2	78	20	100	–	62	38	100	70	30	–	100
3. 25 years-30 years	–	100	–	100	–	78	22	100	100	–	–	100
4. 31 years and above	–	–	–	–	57	29	14	100	100	–	–	100
5. all groups	1	80	19	100	7	61	32	100	77	23	–	100
6. no. in the sample				74				56				26
7. population				4,770				1,503				1,721
	12.7 unskilled others-men				**12.8 all others-men**				**12.9 all men**			
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	67	15	100
2. 18 years-24 years	91	9	–	100	67	20	13	100	25	56	19	100
3. 25 years-30 years	100	–	–	100	80	10	10	100	30	55	15	100
4. 31 years and above	100	–	–	100	60	40	–	100	77	12	11	100
5. all groups	94	6	–	100	69	19	12	100	29	54	17	100
6. no. in the sample				18				36				357
7. population				1,043				126				11,114
	12.10 women				**12.11 all combined**							
1. upto 17 years	–	75	25	100	17	68	15	100				
2. 18 years-24 years	18	53	29	100	24	56	20	100				
3. 25 years-30 years	50	30	20	100	31	53	16	100				
4. 31 years and above	86	7	7	100	78	11	11	100				
5. all groups	34	43	23	100	30	53	17	100				
6. no. in the sample				70				427				
7. population				848				11,962				

*A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above

TABLE (13) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY AGE GROUPS, SEPARATELY FOR THOSE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME AND FOR OTHERS

age groups	unemployed*											
	X	Y	total	X	Y	total	X	Y	total	X	Y	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	13.1 appointment branch-men			**13.2 technical-men**			**13.3 educational-men**			**13.4 clerical freshermen**		
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	22	–	16
2. 18—24 years	89	29	59	83	58	73	82	57	70	76	85	78
3. 25—30 years	11	29	20	14	21	17	18	33	25	2	15	6
4. 31 years and above	–	42	21	–	21	8	–	10	5	–	–	–
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample			56			48			43			74
7. population			320			1,444			187			4,770
	13.5 clerical others-men			**13.6 unskilled officemen**			**13.7 unskilled othersmen**			**13.8 all others-men**		
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	18	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. 18—24 years	100	62	71	82	73	77	100	54	59	92	42	58
3. 25—30 years	–	21	16	–	7	4	–	13	12	8	37	28
4. 31 years and above	–	17	13	–	20	11	–	33	29	–	21	14
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	00	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample			56			26			18			36
7. population			1,503			1,721			1,043			126
	13.9 all men			**13.10 women**			**13.11 all combined**					
1. upto 17 years	15	–	8	16	4	12	15	–	8			
2. 18-24 years	81	67	74	62	43	54	79	66	73			
3. 25-30 years	4	17	10	11	19	14	5	16	10			
4. 31 years and above	–	16	8	11	34	20	1	18	9			
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
6. no. in the sample			357			70			427			
7. population			11,114			848			11,962			

*X : seeking employment for the first time; Y : other unemployed.

TABLE (14) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME AND OTHERS BY AGE GROUPS

age groups	unemployed*											
	X	Y	total	X	Y	total	X	Y	total	X	Y	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	14.1 appointment branch-men			**14.2 technical-men**			**14.3 educational-men**			**14.4 clerical freshermen**		
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	100	–	100	–	–	–	100	–	100
2. 18-24 years	75	25	100	69	31	100	60	40	100	70	30	100
3. 25-30 years	27	73	100	50	50	100	36	64	100	25	75	100
4. 31 years and above	–	100	100	–	100	100	–	100	100	–	–	–
5. all groups	50	50	100	60	40	100	51	49	100	73	27	100
6. no. in the sample			56			48			43			74
7. population			320			1,444			187			4,770
	14.5 clerical others-men			**14.6 unskilled office-men**			**14.7 unskilled others-men**			**14.8 all others-men**		
1. upto 17 years	–	–	–	100	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. 18-24 years	35	65	100	45	55	100	27	73	100	52	48	100
3. 25-30 years	–	100	100	–	100	100	–	100	100	10	90	100
4. 31 years and above	–	100	100	–	100	100	–	100	100	–	100	100
5. all groups	25	75	100	42	58	100	17	83	100	33	67	100
6. no. in the sample			56			26			18			36
7. population			1,503			1,721			1,043			126
	14.9 all men			**14.10 women**			**14.11 all combined**					
1. upto 17 years	100	–	100	87	13	100	98	2	100			
2. 18-24 years	58	42	100	71	29	100	59	41	100			
3. 25-30 years	21	79	100	50	50	100	26	74	100			
4. 31 years and above	–	100	100	36	64	100	6	94	100			
5. all groups	53	47	100	63	37	100	54	46	100			
6. no. in the sample			357			70			427			
7. population			11,114			848			11,962			

*X : seeking employment for the first time; Y : other unemployed.

TABLE (15) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

employment	education*											
	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	15.1 appointment branch-men				**15.2 technical-men**				**15.3 educational-men**			
1. own business	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	3	18	7
2. unskilled manual work	–	20	–	2	9	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
3. skilled manual work	–	–	–	–	52	19	25	35	–	–	9	2
4. administrative	–	40	55	53	17	29	25	23	–	–	18	5
5. other non-manual work	–	40	45	45	18	52	50	36	100	97	55	86
6. all groups	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample			56				48				43	
8. population			320				1,444				187	
	15.4 clerical fresher-men				**15.5 clerical others-men**				**15.6 unskilled office-men**			
1. own business	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	4
2. unskilled manual work	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	17	–	50
3. skilled manual work	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	15
4. administrative	100	85	93	87	50	88	89	86	–	83	–	19
5. other non-manual work	–	10	7	9	50	12	11	14	15	–	–	12
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	100
7. no. in the sample			74				56				26	
8. population			4,770				1,503				1,721	
	15.7 unskilled others-men				**15.8 all others-men**				**15.9 all men**			
1. own business	–	–	–	–	12	29	–	14	3	2	1	2
2. unskilled manual work	62	–	–	59	20	–	–	14	45	1	–	13
3. skilled manual work	25	–	–	23	36	14	–	28	28	4	2	11
4. administrative	–	100	–	16	12	43	75	25	8	77	78	58
5. other non-manual work	13	–	–	12	20	14	25	19	16	16	19	16
6. all groups	100	100	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample			18				36				357	
8. population			1,043				126				11,114	

* A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

TABLE (15) *Contd:* PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

employment	education* A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
	15.10 women				**15.11 all combined**			
1. own business	12	–	–	4	4	2	–	2
2. unskilled manual work	28	3	–	11	44	1	–	13
3. skilled manual work	4	–	–	2	25	4	2	10
4. administrative	–	40	40	26	7	75	76	56
5. other non-manual work	56	57	60	57	20	18	22	19
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample			70				427	
8. population			848				11,962	

* A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

TABLE (16) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY INCOME EXPECTED

income expected (rupees per month)	appoint. branch	tech-nical	educa-tional	clerical fresher	clerical others	unskilled office	unskilled others	all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Rs. 50 and below	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	–	2	7	3
2. ,, 51-75	–	2	2	4	4	38	41	30	13	13	13
3. ,, 76-100	–	31	14	35	25	42	41	36	34	26	33
4. ,, 101-150	4	48	80	60	57	12	6	17	44	46	44
5. ,, 151-200	31	17	2	–	7	–	–	17	4	7	4
6. ,, 201 and above	65	2	2	1	7	–	–	–	3	1	3
7. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8. no. in the sample	56	48	43	74	56	26	18	36	357	70	427
9 population	320	1,444	187	4,770	1,503	1,721	1,043	126	11,114	848	11,962

TABLE (17) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *UNEMPLOYED* BY PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE AND GENERAL EDUCATION

professional or technical experience	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	17.1 appointment branch-men				**17.2 technical-men**				**17.3 educational-men**			
1. no technical or professional qualification	–	20	34	33	30	19	25	25	67	24	27	28
2. without degree but with technical experience	–	40	8	11	48	29	–	35	–	3	27	9
3. professional or technical degree or diploma	–	40	58	56	22	52	75	40	33	73	46	63
4. all groups	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. no. in the sample			56				48				43	
6. population			320				1,444				187	
	17.4 clerical fresher-men				**17.5 clerical others-men**				**17.6 unskilled office-men**			
1. no technical or professional qualification	100	48	72	54	75	26	56	39	80	83	–	81
2. without degree but with technical experience	–	42	14	36	25	50	17	37	20	–	–	15
3. professional or technical degree or diploma	–	10	14	10	–	24	27	24	–	17	–	4
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	100
5. no. in the sample			74				56				26	
6. population			4,770				1,503				1,721	
	17.7 unskilled others-men				**17.8 all others-men**				**17.9 all men**			
1. no technical or professional qualification	94	100	–	94	40	14	25	33	72	44	58	55
2. without degree but with technical experience	6	–	–	6	32	29	25	31	22	38	13	29
3. professional or technical degree or diploma	–	–	–	–	28	57	50	36	6	18	29	16
4. all groups	100	100	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. no. in the sample			18				36				357	
6. population			1,043				126				11,114	
	17.10 women				**17.11 all combined**							
1. no technical or professional qualification	55	30	44	41	71	43	57	54				
2. without degree but with technical experience	8	27	25	20	21	37	14	28				
3. professional or technical degree or diploma	37	43	31	39	8	20	29	18				
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
5. no. in the sample			70				427					
6. population			848				11,962					

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C: undergraduates and above

TABLE (18): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *EMPLOYED* BY DURATION OF PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

duration of employment	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	18.1 appointment branch				**18.2 *technical***				**18.3 *educational***			
1. less than 3 months	–	100	37	40	9	11	–	9	–	42	67	53
2. 3-6 months	–	–	21	20	9	11	100	11	50	5	12	11
3. 6 months-1 year	–	–	14	13	15	–	–	11	50	16	4	11
4. 1 year-2 year	–	–	7	7	44	22	–	39	–	37	17	25
5. 2 years and above	–	–	21	20	23	56	–	30	–	–	–	–
6. all groups	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample		30				44				45		
8. population		171				1,324				195		
	18.4 clerical freshers				**18.5 clerical-others**				**18.6 unskilled office**			
1. less than 3 months	100	10	–	14	–	50	27	41	59	66	–	60
2. 3-6 months	–	10	66	21	100	5	55	23	12	–	–	10
3. 6 months-1 year	–	30	–	22	–	13	9	12	6	–	–	5
4. 1 year-2 year	–	40	34	36	–	13	–	9	6	34	–	10
5. 2 years and above	–	10	–	7	–	19	9	15	17	–	–	15
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	100
7. no. in the sample		14				34				20		
8. population		902				912				1,324		
	18.7 unskilled others				**18.8 all others-men**				**18.9 all men**			
1. less than 3 months	38	–	–	38	20	25	40	22	37	31	27	34
2. 3-6 months	8	–	–	8	13	–	60	18	10	7	47	14
3. 6 months-1 year	8	–	–	8	23	–	–	18	10	16	7	11
4. 1 year-2 years	12	–	–	12	14	75	–	18	18	28	12	20
5. 2 years and above	34	–	–	34	30	–	–	24	25	18	7	21
6. all groups	100	–	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. no. in the sample		26				50				263		
8. population		1,507				174				6,509		
	18.10 women				**18.11 all combined**							
1. less than 3 months	27	50	34	32	36	31	27	34				
2. 3-6 months	–	25	66	15	10	7	48	14				
3. 6 months- 1 year	–	–	–	–	10	16	7	11				
4. 1 year-2 years	20	25	–	18	18	28	11	20				
5. 2 years and above	53	–	–	35	26	18	7	21				
6. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
7. no. in the sample		22				285						
8. population		267				6,776						

A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above.

TABLE (19): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *EMPLOYED* BY EDUCATION AND INCOME FROM PRESENT EMPLOYMENT

income from present employment	education*											
	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total	A	B	C	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	19.1 appointment branch-men				**19.2 technical-men**				**19.3 *educational-men***			
1. Rs. 75 & below	–	–	14	13	50	56	–	50	50	32	12	22
2. Rs. 76–100	–	–	4	3	15	11	–	14	50	16	4	11
3. Rs. 101–150	–	–	7	7	32	33	100	34	–	52	38	42
4. Rs. 151 & above	–	100	75	77	3	–	–	2	–	–	46	25
5. all groups	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample			30				44				45	
7. population			171				1,324				195	
	19.4 clerical fresher-men				**19.5 clerical others-men**				**19.6 *unskilled office-men***			
1. Rs. 75 & below	–	20	33	21	–	41	9	29	94	33	–	85
2. Rs. 76-100	100	40	33	43	100	14	9	15	–	33	–	5
3. Rs. 101-150	–	30	–	22	–	32	55	38	6	–	–	5
4. Rs. 151 & above	–	10	34	14	–	13	27	18	–	34	–	5
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	100
6. no. in the sample			14					34			20	
7. population			902					912			1,324	
	19.7 unskilled others-men				**19.8 all others-men**				**19.9 all men**			
1. Rs. 75 & below	81	–	–	81	68	25	40	62	74	34	16	56
2. Rs. 76-100	19	–	–	19	24	–	–	20	15	25	13	17
3. Rs. 101-150	–	–	–	–	5	50	40	12	10	29	31	18
4. Rs. 151 & above	–	–	–	–	3	25	20	6	1	12	40	9
5. all groups	100	–	–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. no. in the sample			26				50				263	
7. population			1,507				174				6,509	
	19.10 women				**19.11 all combined**							
1. Rs. 75 & below	93	75	–	77	75	35	16	57				
2. Rs. 76-100	–	–	–	–	14	25	12	16				
3. Rs. 101-150	7	25	67	18	10	29	32	18				
4. Rs. 151 & above	–	–	33	5	1	11	40	9				
5. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
6. no. in the sample			22				285					
7. population			267				6,776					

*A : middle-school and below; B : matriculates; C : undergraduates and above

TABLE (20) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY WILLINGNESS TO WORK IN SPECIFIED JOBS

	appoint. branch	tech-nical	eduaca-tional	clerical		unskilled		all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined
				fresher	others	office	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
20.1 in town, as a manual worker											
1. no	96	78	97	77	89	42	71	77	78	98	79
2. yes; only within the same State	–	19	–	2	2	50	–	20	7	2	7
3. yes; in any State	4	3	3	21	9	8	29	3	15	–	14
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. respondents as percent of category total	62	40	81	93	89	27	16	35		62	
20.2 in village, as a manual worker											
1. no	94	91	93	76	91	50	71	75	79	100	81
2. yes; only within the same State	–	9	1	3	2	42	–	18	7	–	6
3. yes; in any State	6	–	6	21	7	8	29	7	14	–	13
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. respondents as percent of category total	62	35	78	93	89	27	16	33		62	
20.3 in village, as a rural extension worker											
1. no	65	44	51	39	56	25	86	58	45	94	48
2. yes; only within the same State	20	25	20	15	13	42	–	23	17	2	16
3. yes; in any State	15	31	29	46	31	33	14	19	38	4	36
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. respondents as percent of category total	63	35	80	93	89	27	16	30		62	
20.4 in village, as a village teacher											
1. no	89	56	36	46	60	42	100	54	53	63	54
2. yes: only within the same State	6	16	31	12	11	33	–	27	14	26	14
3. yes; in any State	5	28	33	42	29	25	–	19	33	11	32
4. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. respondents as percent of category total	63	35	80	93	89	27	16	30		62	
6. no. in the sample	86	92	88	88	90	46	44	86	620	92	712
7. population	491	2,768	382	5,672	2,415	3,045	2,550	300	17,623	1,115	18,738

TABLE (21): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *EMPLOYED* BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR IN WHICH EMPLOYED

employment sector	appoint. branch	tech-nical	educa-tional	clerical		unskilled		all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined
				fresher	others	office	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. manufacturing	7	48	2	–	9	15	15	58	19	14	19
2. trade and commerce	10	7	–	28	9	10	15	10	12	5	12
3. services—administrative government offices	36	11	–	29	47	10	–	4	16	–	15
4. educational institutions	20	–	89	–	3	–	–	–	4	50	6
5. other services	17	11	9	29	26	25	20	14	21	31	21
6. other industries	10	23	–	14	6	40	50	14	28	–	27
7. all groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8. no. in the sample	30	44	45	14	34	20	26	50	263	22	285
9. population	171	1,324	195	902	912	1,324	1,507	174	6,509	267	6,776

TABLE (22): DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY TYPE OF TRAINING DESIRED

type of training desired	appoint. branch	tech-nical	educa-tional	clerical		unskilled		all others-men	all men	women	all com-bined
				fresher	others	office	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. accounting	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	9	–	9
2. administrative supervisory	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
3. army, airforce etc.	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	5	–	5
4. artisan	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	7
5. arts and crafts	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	5	1	6
6. draftsman, overseer	–	3	1	5	2	–	–	–	11	–	11
7. electrician	1	3	–	4	3	1	–	–	12	–	12
8. engineering	3	3	–	5	6	–	–	1	18	–	18
9. social service	2	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	7	1	8
10. teacher's training	–	–	23	13	11	2	–	2	51	21	72
11. technician	2	8	–	11	6	4	2	3	36	–	36
12. telegraph, wireless	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	6	10
13. all other training	6	6	1	8	9	1	2	3	36	1	37
14. all types	20	24	28	61	44	9	6	12	204	33	237
15. respondents as percent of category total	23	26	32	69	49	20	14	14	33	36	33

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1953-54

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY : DELHI CITY, SEPTEMBER 1953

[1] identification

regn. no ....

T. C. code ....

name and address of regtd.................

....

....

....

[2] general particular of household

1. h.h. size :male
2. „ :female
3. :total
4. no. of earners
5. no. of earning dep.
6. „ non-earning dep.
7. expenditure code(a)
8. income code (b)
9. h.h. industry occpn.
10. land possessed (acre 00.00)
11. religion
12. mother tongue
13. informant's willingness
14. „ ability
15. name of head ....

[3] investigator

1. name.......... 2. roll no.......

3. date of survey.... 4. signature...

5. date schedule despatched.......

[4] inspector : 1. name..........

2. date of inspection.............

3. date of scrutiny...............

4. signature......................

5. date schedule despatched.......

[5] demographic and employment details

as on date of survey........................									during month ended on.........................									as on date of survey...... if unemployed			
serial no.	relation to head	sex : m—1, f—2	age last birthday	marital status (c)	education (d)	migration (e)	why migrated (g)	economic status (h)	principal—1 subsidiary—2	industrial status (i)	employer : govt.—1, non-govt.—2	duration of ind. status(f)	description of occupation	industry occupation code	intensity of employment (j)	why underemployed (k)	income-code (b)	registration code (l)	why unemployed (k)	employment sought (m)	income code (b) (expected)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)

[6] employment position a year ago from date of survey.................

serial no. in bl. 5	weeks unemployed during last year	economic status (h)	principal—1 subsidiary—2.	industrial status (i)	employer : govt.—1, non-govt.—2	duration of ind. status (f)	description of occupation	industry occupation code	intensity of employment (j)	why underemployed (k)	income code (b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

[7] time lag between completion of education and first employment of graduates & under graduates.

serial no.	serial no. in bl. 5	year since education completed (f)	interval : first employment (f)	description of occupation	industry occupation code	income code (b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

[8] if unemployed, past employment history and willingness to work

history of past employment										whether willing to work								willing to undergo training		
										min. income acceptable(b)		in another town		in another village						
serial no.	serial no. in bl. 5	industrial status (i)	employee: govt.—1, non-govt.—2	duration of status (f)	description of occupation	industry occupation code	intensity of employment(j)	why underemployed(k)	income on leaving (b)	local	outside	as a manual (n) worker for 1year	in any other job (n)	as a manual (n) worker for 1 year	as rural (n) extension worker.	as village teacher (n)	in any other job (n)	yes—1, no—2.	describe type of training desired	how maintained (o)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20	(21)

[9] total cash receipt during last month ended on....

sr. no	type of receipt	amount (Rs.)	sr. no	type of receipt	amount (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	earned income		6.	past savings	
2.	rents		7.	charities	
3.	pension		8.	remittances	
4.	loans taken		9.	others	
5.	sale of assets		10.	total	

List of Codes

(a): expenditure code: 0-50 (0); 51-100 (1); 101-200 (2); 201-300 (3); 301-400 (4); 401-500 (5); 501-700 (6); 701-1000 (7); 1001-1500 (8); above 1500 (9).

(b): income code: 0-25 (01); 26-50 (02); 51-75 (11); 76-100 (12); 101-150 (21); 151-200 (22); 201-250 (31) 251-300 (32); 301-350 (41)351-400 (42); 401-500 (50); 501-700 (60); 701-1000 (70); 1001-1500 (80); above 1500 (90).

(c): marital status: single-1, married-2, widowed-3, divorced-4, separated-5.

(d): education code: 2 digited-left digit; illiterate (0), literate but below primary (1), primary (2), middle (3), matric (4), intermediate (5), graduate-arts & commerce (6), graduate—science (7), postgraduate—arts & commerce (8), postgraduate—science (9).

right digit: no technical or professional qualification (0), professional or technical skill without any degree or equivalent diploma (1), typing, stenography diploma or certificate holder (2), nursing, midwifery and pharmacy diploma or certificate holders (3), degree or equivalent diploma holder in engineering (4), agriculture (5), medicine (6), banking, insurance, audit, accounts (7), law (8), other technology or profession (9).

(e): migration code—2 digited
left digit: local (0), temporary visitor (1), migrant from rural area of same State (2), urban area of same State (3), rural area of different State (4), urban area of different State (5), East Pakistan as D.P. (6), West Pakistan as D.P. (7), other migrants (8).

right digit: use duration code.

(f): duration code: nil (0), 3 months (1), 6 months (2), 1 year (3), 2 years (4), 4 years (5), 6 years (6), 10 years (7), 15 years (8), above 15 years (9).

(g): why migrated: employed but seeking better prospects (0) unemployment (1), partial unemployment (2), occupation not congenial (3), further studies not possible (4), other reasons (5), does not arise (6).

(h): economic status: earner (1); earning dependent (2); non-earning dependent (3).

(i) industrial status: employer (1), employee (2), own account (3), unpaid h.h. labour (4), unemployed seeking employment for the first time (5), other unemployed seeking employment (i.e. excluding 5) (6), family member engaged in domestic work only (7), rentiers, pensioners (8), beggars and persons living on charities and remittances (9), old, infirm, child, student (0).

(j): intensity of employment: no work (0), less than quarter (1), quarter (2), half (3), three quarters (4), full (5).

(k): why underemployed: disability to accept work for illness (0), domestic reasons (1); fall in production due to—lack of materials and equipments (2), fall in demand(3), slack season (4), policy, political & other reasons not known (5); industrial disputes (6), other reasons (7).

(l) registration code: registered (1); never registered due to—ignorance (2), remoteness (3), lack of faith (4), indifference (5), ineligibility (6), other reasons (7); registered earlier but not now due to—remoteness (8), loss of faith (9), other reasons (0).

(m): employment sought: seeking to start own business: agricultural production (1), animal husbandry (2), other manufacture and handicrafts (3), transport service (4), trade (5), professions and financial transactions (6).

seeking to obtain employment as employee: unskilled manual work (8), skilled manual work (artisan) (9), administrative, executive or clerical work, including accounts and typing etc. (10), non manual work-technical and technological (11), non manual work—medical, surgical, etc. (12), non manual work—legal, teaching, writing and the like (13), non manual work fine arts,including production of cinema films, theatrical performances etc. (14), non manual work other kinds (15).

(n): willing to work: no (0), yes only within the same state (1); yes even in other State (2)

(o): how maintained: by relatives and friends (0); drawing on past savings (1), borrowing (2), other means (3).

M. I. D. S. MADRAS